

Kentucky Gazette.

No. 6.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1835.

Vol. 50

MILLINERY STORE.



MRS. CLOUD has just received, and now offers for sale, a very handsome assortment of FASHIONABLE BONNETS; consisting, in part, of the LONDON & PARIS TUSCAN. The REAL & Imitation TUSCAN; TOGETHER WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF STRAWS, LEIGHORNS, &c. &c. And having lately purchased all the necessary machinery, on an improved plan, for the purpose, she will execute in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice, all kinds of CRIMPS and FLUINGS, for linings and borders, &c. &c. Main street, between Main-Cross and Mill Lexington, Aug. 16, 1834—32-1f

A VALUABLE FARM TO RENT, NEAR the Turnpike Bridge on the Ironworks road, 6 miles from Lexington; well calculated for a stock farm. Enquire at John P. Higbee's tavern, in Lexington (formerly kept by Mrs. Brooks). MARY PARKER. Nov 28-47-1f

REMOVAL.

NEW GOODS, FOR FALL & WINTER, 1834.

WM. E. RAINEY, RESPECTFULLY announces to his customers and the public, that he has purchased the entire stock of GOODS belonging to Messrs. Johnson and Reynolds, and has removed to the fine Storehouse occupied by them No. 48, Main street, two doors below John Tilford & Son's. He is now opening a large and tasteful supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY MERCHANDISE.

purchased by himself in New York and Philadelphia, with much care and labour. He hopes his former customers will travel a few doors lower than his old stand, for which he promises to make them a liberal compensation. The greater portion of his stock is entirely FRESH, FASHIONABLE, and CHEAP, and he thinks it unnecessary to specify the variety comprising the assortment; but assures the public he will exhibit to them as desirable articles as can be procured in the city. Lexington, Nov 1st 1834—43-1f

BLACKSMITHING.



THE public are respectfully informed, that JOSEPH ENNIS, the late partner of John R. Shaw, has commenced the BLACKSMITHING on the corner of Hill & Main-Cross streets, where he intends carrying it on in all its various branches, and will be happy to visit on his friends and the public generally. His work, shall be executed in a faithful manner, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. JOSEPH ENNIS. August 16, 1834—33-1f

New Goods.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his old stand near the lower end of the upper Market House, a beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting in part of the following articles:

Scarlet, red, white, green and yellow flannels, Steel-mixed Satinets, Canton-flannels, and Umbrellas, Best tickings and Children's socks assorted, Apron Checks and furniture do Black, brown, and green bombazines, 3-4 and 4-4 bleached and brown shirtings, Worsted and Cotton suspender, Plain, Madras and cotton flag hdkfs, Gentlemen's silk handkerchiefs, new style, Ladies' and gentlemen's beaver, silk and woolen gloves, Merino, worsted, and chintz shawls, Worsted and cotton hose and half-hose, Ladies' and gentlemen's Tartan and Circassian plaid cloaks, Super new plaid, plaid gingham, Super belt ribbons, bobbinet lace assorted, Plain and figured black, swiss, jaconet and mill muslins, Gilt coat, and vest buttons, coat moulds, pearl and bone buttons, Back, dressing, fine ivory, side and turn top combs, Ladies' and misses, pruned morocco shoes, and boots, large size, Men's and boys for and seal skin caps, and fur hats, Men's boots and children's shoes assorted, Patent thread and cotton balls, Roan's working floss, Pins, and nitting pins, needles assorted,

GLASS WARE

Groceries, Queensware, and Hardware, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas, superior quality Coffee, Sugar rock candy, assorted, liquorice ball, Almonds, filberts, english walnuts, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace, rose ginger, allspice, pepper, mustard, cayenne pepper, chocolate, indigo, madder, allum, copers, snuff, &c. &c.

FRUITS.

Green Apples, Prunes, Raisins, Figs, Lemons, preserved Limes, Dates, &c. &c.

FRESH OYSTERS.

And many other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold unusually low for cash, or bartered for country produce.

ALSO.

Two FINE HORSES, one a Superior Filly, for sale. WM. TUCKER. Nov 25—45.

Nuttall's Beer.

MCKENZIE, HAS on hand a supply of Nuttall's Beer, of first rate quality. Friends can call and make trial of it. Lexington, Nov. 15.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES, FOR SALE BY JOHN NORTON.

Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops. This is one of the most efficacious compounds in the materia medica, for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, and a vitiated habit of the body, usually exhibiting themselves in the form of scrofula, salt-rheum, leprosy, St. Anthony's fire, liver sores, (even when the bones are affected,) white swelling (if applied with Dr. Jebb's Liniment,) foul and obstinate ulcers, sore legs and eyes, scald head in children, scrovy and scorbutic gout, pimpled or carbuncled faces, lescoring eruptions, and venereal taints throughout the body, in which last case, the drops often cure when mercury fails. Price, \$1 a bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills. These pills give immediate relief, and often cure the most obstinate coughs. They give immediate relief in all cases of the asthma, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, tightness of the chest, pain in the side, spitting of blood, and the chilliness and shiverings that precede fevers; they are also a tried remedy for consumption. Price, whole boxes of 30 pills, \$1, half boxes of 12 pills, 50 cents.

Dr. Jebb's Rheumatic Liniment. Its operation is often immediate. The liniment has frequently cured rheumatic affections of years standing in twenty-four hours, and is recommended with confidence, as one of the best applications known for chilblain, stiffness of the joints, numbness, sprains and bruises. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills for Females. An approved remedy for all cases of obstructions, debility, hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness and palpitation of the heart, bad digestion and loathing food, and pains of the stomach. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy or consumption, when they must not be taken. Price \$1 50 a box.

Dumfries' Itch Ointment. A safe, certain, and efficacious cure for the itch, be it ever so inveterate, in one hour's application only. No danger from taking kurd. It does not contain the least particle of mercury, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast. Price 37 1/2 cents a box.

Dumfries' Remedy for the Piles. One of the best and most thorough remedies known for this troublesome complaint. It affords immediate and permanent relief, both from the disorder itself, and its accompanying symptoms of pain in the loin, vertigo, head-ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, and other marks of debility. Price \$1 for both articles, Ointment and Electuary, or 50 cents when but one only is wanted.

Albion Corn Plaster. This application never causes the least pain, although it attenuates and softens the corn, draws it out by the roots, and gives it immediate ease. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Relfe's Anti-Bilious Pills; A powerful remedy for bilious affections, indigestion, loss of appetite, head-ache, costiveness and flatulency. Price 50 cents a box.

Cambraine Tooth-Ache Pills. This relief is immediate, without the least injury to the teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Specific. This medicine is connected with Mr. Relfe's anti-bilious pills, has proved singularly efficacious in relieving and curing obstinate cases of dyspepsia or indigestion. It is also one of the best remedies known for sick head-ache, sickness of the stomach, nausea and flatulency and is useful as a preparatory to sea bathing. Price 50 cents a box.

Dumfries' Eye-Water. Persons who have used this eye-water, have found the most unexpected and desirable relief after every other remedy resorted to had failed. Price 25 cents a bottle. Lexington, April 29, 1834—22-6m

BLOOD WILL TELL.

I HAVE some superior mares and fillies to sell, which I will exhibit for inspection and sale at the Franklin Races, on Thursday, 15th October, 1834.

No. 1.—A fine large bay Mare, 5 years old, by Bertrand, (bred by Mr. Keith of Winchester, Ky.) d. by Blackburn's Whip, g. d. by Robin Grey; g. d. by McKinney Roan.

No. 2.—Erebia, a beautiful ch. mare, 2 years old, (bred by G. P. Theobald, of Grant county, Ky.) g. d. by Hamiltonian; d. Poliana, by Caddy, he by Diomed, in foal to Collier.

No. 3.—Betsy B.—one year old, roan, got by Trumpador; dam by a McKinney Roan, g. d. by the imported Buzzard (at present the property of E. Warfield,) g. g. by Melzar, g. g. d. by Gateways Shark, g. g. g. d. by Convent's Laburnum.

No. 4.—Lady of the Lake; bred by Mr. Mason of New York, aged bay, black legs, mane, and tail, 6 years old; got by American Eclipse; d. by grey Messenger, he by Medley, g. d. by Imported Messenger, g. g. d. by Imported Shark, g. g. d. by Imported Wild Air, in foal to Imported Valentine—Valentine by Messenger, he by Camillus, he by O'Kelly's Eclipse. King Fergus, he by Hamiltonian, he by Valentine d. Miss Forester by Diamond, he by High Flyer who was never beaten, and never paid forfeit; g. d. by Alexander, he O'Kelly's Eclipse.

No. 5.—Is just brought out from the State of N. York. I purchased her jointly with Mr. P. O. Turpin from Mr. Lewis Mason, (son of the breeder) at a very high price on the Union Course, Long Island, as recorded in the New York Turf Register, has every appearance of being with foal. Valentine is named in one of the late Turf Registers (which See.)

Sale at 12 months credit for approved notes payable at the United States Bank, Lexington. GEORGE N. SANDERS. Gallatin County, Ky. Oct. 12, 1834.—40.—1f

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Wm. P. Johnson, comp't. against Paulina Johnson, de't.

THIS day came the complaint and answer, and on the motion, the defendant not having entered her appearance herein, agreeably to the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that she is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, and answer the complaint on bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against her. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this Commonwealth for two calendar months in succession. A Copy. Teste. DANIEL PRICE, c. c. Nov. 25—43-1f

LEVIATHAN.

DISTINGUISHED in England as a Race Horse, and both there and here as a Stock Horse; the first of July, will continue the present season ending 1st July, at my stable, near Gallatin, Summer county, at former rates, viz: One hundred dollars insurance, demandable when the mare is ascertained to be in foal or the right in her changed; \$75 the season, payable the 1st of January next, which may be discharged by payment of \$50 in the season; and one dollar in every case to the Groom. Excellent pasturage, and mares fed at one dollar per week, and every care taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability for either.

LEVIATHAN has been heretofore described and seen, and his performances so repeatedly before the public, that it is unnecessary to repeat them—and his colts are so well known in Tennessee, and the adjoining States, that I shall only remark, that those of each following year appear better than those that preceded, owing probably to his better condition. Those of his only season in England, and his first here, have been not only popular tracks, and have beaten the best that were brought against them in both countries.

The New York Sporting Magazine speaks in terms of commendation. Lord Chesterfield's Alexis, 3 years old, won two good prizes against strong running, and not beaten; and his Mammoth walked over for a plate, which is scarcely less creditable. Major Graham's filly, and Gen. Chestnut's filly, have at 2 years old, been winners in Rutherford and Davidson; Gen. Desha's filly, run at Hartsville; won the first heat in 1m 49s; second heat, was running handsomely ahead, when she bolted—in three stakes there were 12 or 20 entries—colts from all the popular horses of Tennessee. Gen. Desha's colt, Sampson, was beaten a match race of 1 1/2 m. by a colt named Leviathan, by Major Peyton's colt, O'Connell, Sampson in bad condition, as stated by his owner before starting. There were two other races of Leviathan's colts, I have not an account of, or would here give them; they will be reported probably in the Turf Register. Others of his colts have been trained, and though I will not venture to say what they will do hereafter, I have no hesitation in saying, they are the best 2 year olds of which I have ever had any knowledge. They have size, strength, speed, and lastingness. Jan. 22, 1835. GEORGE ELLIOTT.

Mr. Editor: In the Nashville Republican of January 8th Mr. Duke W. Sumner, in his advertisement of Pacific, has said, "I have no reference to myself, personally, which is utterly beneath me to reply to; what he has there said about my horses it may not be amiss in me to notice."

It is true, Hibernia lost the race at Huntsville, she had, within the preceding thirty odd days, run two other races, and travelled near 400 miles. Had I not gone to Kentucky last fall, I should have commenced running at Nashville, and I have no doubt that the colts of Pacific would have been as successful as heretofore.

Fall before last, I commenced running at Nashville, and ended at Montgomery, South Alabama. During that trip I beat "the beautiful Country Maid" three times, the Red Rover twice, and that "excellent runner, Lucilla," twice; besides others of the same stock though less known. I distanced Country Maid at Florence; and at Montgomery I distanced Red Rover, and another of Pacific's colts, and, after all, thought I had done nothing extraordinary. So far from boasting about it, I did not think it worth telling to my neighbors; neither have I seen a "passing notice" of it from the feeble pen of Logan. During the whole of my racing tour, last before last, I do not remember that a colt of Pacific's, except Lucilla, won a single heat; indeed, they were so inferior to the horses they contended with as to afford but little amusement to the spectators.

As the best evidence I can give of the truth of what has been stated, I make to Mr. Sumner, or to any one else who may entertain similar opinions of Pacific's colts, the following propositions:

1st.—Hibernia can beat any thing produced by the six long years' trial of Pacific over the Nashville course, at the fall meeting, 1835, from two to four mile heats, agreeable to rule, for from \$2,000 to \$5,000 aside—half forfeit.

2d.—I have a 3 year old Leviathan filly that can beat any of the descendants of Pacific, of the same age, at the spring meeting, 1835, over the same course, from one to three mile heats, agreeable to rule, for from \$2,000 to \$5,000 aside—half forfeit.

I have no expectation that Mr. Sumner will accept either of the foregoing propositions, but as he says he has sent me a "trap for me," for me, I hope it may be convenient for his "traps" to take up my challenge.

Now this is not a case that Esop's Fables will apply to, unless Mr. Sumner should think "the grapes were sour."

In conclusion, I have, in my first and second propositions, named the Nashville course, it being Mr. Sumner's own ground, but as he has several other courses, I will supply a cub for each trap, if I understand his meaning.

The allegation that Betsy Malone won to the throatlatch, and took the prize by foul means, as by broad an insinuation against the judges and patrons of the Florence track as against me, and therefore should not have been lightly made by a high-minded sportsman.

To prevent the possibility of censure in future, I will run 3 year old Leviathans, against 3 year old Pacific—2 year olds against 2 year olds, and if Mr. S. will say yea/nay, I will go to it, the world over, and give Mr. S. choice of sums, distances, and places, and he may choose the judges and put out the patron of this I intend for plain English. Let Mr. S. accept some of these propositions, or hereafter attend to his own business and let other people's alone. I will wait for an answer until the 20th February, on which day, if any are accepted, we will meet at the Union Bank at Nashville, name our colts and accept the forfeit. 4-31 P's fee \$? GEORGE ELLIOTT.

DENTISTRY.

JAMES CHALLEN, Resident Dentist, seeing and house from the corner of Main and Spring streets, nearly opposite the Masonic Hall. Is required by will attend on Ladies at their residence who may desire his service. He promises to perform all operations in Dentistry, upon approved scientific principles. Lexington, Dec. 21, 1833.—50-1f

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to Dr. C. W. Cloud, will find it to their interest to call and settle their accounts before CHRISTMAS, as the discount will be made to all who avail themselves of this notice. Nov. 25 46.

S. OLDEHAM, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business and moderate charges, to receive a continuance of their favors. He also wishes to invite their attention to a good and splendid assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, which he is just opening at his

PERFUMERY AND FANCY STORE: at the old stand, on Main street, just below Mr. John Brennan's Hotel, and directly opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boarding House, where he will be happy to see his friends.

Consisting in part of the following articles—viz:

Wigs and Top pieces of different shades; False Whiskers do do do sizes; Curled and Puffed Hair and Clothes Brushes; Curling Tongs and Hair Pins; Shaving and Tooth Brushes; Pocket Books; Fancy Soaps for Ladies' use; Shaving Soaps of best quality, of all sizes; Razors and Razor Strops, very best quality; Stocks and Shirt Collars; and Bosoms of different qualities; Wax-jointed and Alabaster Dolls; China and Wooden Cups and Saucers; Brass Combs; Nail Brushes; Snuff-boxes; Riding and fine-tooth Combs of all kinds; Beaver and Buckskin Pouches; Percussion Caps; Fine Harmonicas from 8 to 16 notes; Shaving Glasses and Boxes & Brushes; Side Combs; Hat Brushes; Lucifer Matches; Fly Brushes; Florel, Antiqua, Macassar and Bears' Oils; Cologne and Florida Waters; Milk of Roses; Dandruff and Cheesemint; Rattles—all kinds; Chess and Backgammon Boards, Billiards and Shuttlecocks, CIGARS and TOBACCO of superior quality, together with a general assortment of every thing in his line of business. Also—HIS BATH HOUSE in operation as usual. Lexington, Jan. 9, 1835.—2-1m

MORE GOOD LUCK!

Ticket combination 13, 17, 34, the second capital of

4,000 DOLLARS!

in the Virginia State Lottery for the benefit of the town of Wheeling, Class 1, for 1834, was sent to a gentleman in the western part of the State; also, one half of \$1,000, besides numerous small prizes. This is the only New Year is opened by JOHN G. GRAHAM, Louisville, Ky. 4-1f

GRAND SCHEME!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company. Class No. 3, 1835.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Feb. 7, CAPITALS.

30,000 Dollars!

\$30,000, \$8000, \$5000, \$4000, \$3000, 10 of \$1000, 10 of \$500, 10 of \$200, 20 of \$500, 20 of \$400, 20 of \$300, 20 of \$250, &c. &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets in this brilliant Scheme, will be sent for \$120.—Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion. In this scheme the 1st and 20 numbers are entitled to 18 Dollars; 3d and 4th to 16 Dollars, 5th and 6th to 12 Dollars.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

Class No. 3.

To be drawn at Baltimore, February 10, CAPITALS.

20,000 Dollars!!

\$20,000, \$5000, \$2000, \$1600, 5 of \$1000, 10 of \$500, 10 of \$300, &c. Tickets only Six Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 25 tickets will be sent for 75 Dollars.

Virginia State Lottery—Class No. 2.

For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Medical Association. Class No. 2, 1835.

To be drawn Feb. 14—65 Nos. 10 Ballots

S C H E M E :

15,000 Dollars!

\$15,000!—\$5,000!—\$5,000!—\$5,000!—\$1,350, 20 of \$500, 30 of \$200, 30 of \$150, &c. &c.

TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS! Certificate of package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 60 Dollars. Certificate of packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

LOOK AT THIS!!!

Virginia State Lottery—Class No. 4.

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company. 75 Nos. 11 Ballots.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Feb. 21.

S C H E M E :

75 PRIZES OF \$1,000!

84 PRIZES OF 500 DOLLARS!

\$30,000; \$10,000

4000 Dollars!

Tickets only Ten Dollars. Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets in this splendid Scheme, may be sent for \$140.—Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

JOHN G. GRAHAM, Louisville, Ky. 4-1fd

ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL.

LAFAYETTE SEMINARY.

SITUATED within four miles of Lexington, Kentucky, will be opened on the 15th instant, (January) for the reception and education of young men, and continue to the 15th of December following, being a term of six months for the School year, including mending, washing towels, fuel, board, tuition, one hundred dollars per scholar; but each boarder to find his own bed and bedding, and the teacher will, if desired, furnish them for a fair additional charge. Having, from his untiring exertions to please, and great success in teaching, been very liberally patronized for upwards of twenty years, by gentlemen from a number of states in the Union, I again am emboldened to respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, and can assure the public that my best exertions to advance and promote the very best interests of my pupils, both morally and mentally, shall be extended to them. Gentlemen wishing further information, will please address me by letter, to Lexington, Kentucky, or are referred to the CITIZENS of Lexington generally. REVERLY A. HICKS. Jan. 4, 1835.—1-3*



[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States passed at the second session of the twenty-third Congress.

[PUBLIC. No. 1.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Best enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, viz:

For the pay of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the several Indian Agents, as provided for by the act of thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the pay of subagents, allowed by the same act, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For the pay of interpreters allowed by the same act, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For presents to Indians, authorized by the same act, five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of provisions for Indians, at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the necessary buildings required at the several agencies and repairs thereof, two thousand dollars.

For postage, stationary and rent and fuel for offices, as authorized by the act of June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, three thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian Department, four thousand dollars.

JNO. BELLE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, January 8th, 1835.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC. No. 2.]

AN ACT making an appropriation for the completion of the Military Barracks at New Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and seven thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the completion of the Barracks at New Orleans, under the direction of the Secretary at War.

Approved, Jan. 27th, 1835.

[PUBLIC. No. 3.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five—

that is to say:

For the pay of the army, nine hundred and eighty seven thousand and forty-five dollars.

For subsistence of officers, three hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

For forage of officers sixty thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

For clothing for officers and servants, twenty-four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For clothing for privates, exclusive of that of officers, in addition to an unexpended balance of seventy-five thousand dollars, the sum of three hundred and forty-one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

For various expenses in the quartermaster's department, viz: fuel, forage, straw, stationary, blanks and printing; repairing and enlarging the racks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals at the various posts; erecting temporary accommodations at the various posts; and for the purchase of provisions, clothing, and other articles necessary to the troops at the Atlantic posts, and those on the Gulf of Mexico, with the necessary tools and materials; providing materials for the authorized furniture of the rooms of quarters and storehouses; and for the rent of quarters for summer encampments and encampments, including a farm at Fort Monroe for military practice; postage on public letters and packets; expenses of courts martial and courts of inquiry, including the compensation of judges advocates, and members and witnesses; extra pay to soldiers, under act of Congress of the second March 1834, under the frontier posts, of escorts to paymasters, hire of laborers, compensation to extra clerks in the office of the quartermaster general, and in the offices of the quartermasters and assistants at posts where, and to temporary agents in charge of such duties, and in the performance of other duties, and other articles necessary at the interior of noncommissioned officers and soldiers, and purchase of horses.

For the balance of the balance of twenty thousand dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of twenty thousand dollars, the sum of three hundred and twelve thousand dollars.

For the allowance made to the officers for the transportation of their baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, and allowances to officers on topographical duty and superintending working parties, fifty three thousand dollars.

For transportation of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia to the stations of the troops, of subsistence from the places of purchase and points of delivery, under contract, to the posts where they are required to be used, of ordnance from the foundries and arsenals, to the frontier posts and the fortifications, and lead from the Western mines to the several arsenals, transportation of the foundries, including officers, when removing with troops either by land or water, freight and ferriages, purchase of hire of horses, oxen, mules, cattle, wagons and boats for transportation of troops and supplies, and forarrison purposes, drayage and carriage at the several posts, hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay department, the expense of sailing a public transport between the several posts on the Gulf of Mexico, and procuring water at such posts as from their situation require it, the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, ten thousand dollars.

For the national armories, three hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of new fortifications, one hundred thousand

Kentucky Gazette.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, BY STATE CONVENTION, FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

COL. R. M. JOHNSON.

Subject to the nomination of the National Convention.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Who fills so vast a space in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a sway unequalled in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was visibly marked by the hand of Nature for a brilliant career; and qualified by lofty and stern attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summoned to fill in the world. — Col. Johnson at the *Thames Dinner*.

From the Washington Globe.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Abstract of the report of Messrs. Grundy and Robinson, made to the Senate on the 27th instant.

At the last session of Congress, a great difference of opinion existed between the majority and minority of the committee in relation to the financial condition of the Department. The majority supposed, that on the first day of April last, the deficit in the means of the Department to meet its engagements, amounted to \$832,567, (except old balances prior to first October, 1833.) The minority supposed the deficit to be \$292,109 48 cents. These several opinions were founded on estimates furnished by the Department. The committee, in September last, came to a determination to ascertain the true financial condition of the Department on that day, from actual calculation, and for that purpose, two skillful accountants were employed, who have been assiduously engaged since that time, but have not been able to report to the committee the result of their labors.

From a detailed statement of the finances, furnished by the Department to the committee, it appears, that on the 1st day of April, 1834, it was indebted beyond its available means, the sum of \$284,881 92, which is \$7,227 56 less than the estimate made by the minority of the committee at the last session, and \$517,562 08 less than the estimate of the majority of the committee, (except old balances prior to first October, 1833.)

After receiving this financial statement from the Department, the committee went into an examination of one of the important items in the statement, and received a detailed account from the Department, which showed the accuracy of the statement contained in the report so far as related to it.

This item consisted of \$123,500 and 96 cents, which the financial statement showed had been carried to bad debts, profits and loss, and suspended accounts, and were not carried forward in the books of that department as constituting any portion of its fund. From the time they were entered under these heads, rumor had said much respecting impositions practised by contractors for the supply of paper, particularly wrapping paper and twine. The committee proceeded to Providence, Boston, and Lowell, to procure testimony upon the subject, and the whole testimony, in its opinion, clearly establishes the facts, that the contractor, Charles Green, at Boston, who furnishes large supplies of these articles, has performed his contract with the Department with fidelity, and that in the vast amount of wrapping paper furnished by him there was only one defective parcel of paper, which was thrown upon the hands of the manufacturer so soon as its defectiveness was discovered, which was after a small portion of it was used; and the defect in that parcel of paper was of a kind that it was not discernible in its appearance, but could only be discovered in its use.

Horatio Hill and Cyrus Barton, contractors at Concord, N. H. appear to have faithfully performed their contracts also for these articles.

The suggestion, that the Postmaster at Boston, had any interest in the contracts with the Department for the supply of these articles, is clearly shown by the testimony to be without any foundation in fact.

The conduct of the Postmaster at Lowell, Mass. was examined, and nothing prejudicial to him is proved, except a slight inattention to duty, which produced no injury to the public or individuals.

The connexion or interest which Mr. O. B. Brown, the late Superintendent of Mail contracts, may have had in mail contracts, has been investigated, and it appears, that in January, 1832, he advanced 3,500 dollars to Mr. Edwin Porter for an interest in the Orleans and Mobile route, reserving the right afterwards to elect, whether it should be considered as money loaned or advanced for an interest in the route. Mr. Brown stated, when he advanced the money, that it was the money of Doctor Jackson, his stepson, and Mr. Brown states in his testimony, that the election reserved, was to be exercised by him, and the whole transaction was for his benefit.

It also appears from the testimony of Mr. Porter, that Mr. Brown afterwards advanced 4,500 dollars, which he said belonged to Dr. Jackson's for an interest in the route from Fredericksburg to the Natural Bridge, in Virginia; that at the end of the first year this money was advanced, Mr. Brown suggested, that he had concluded it was wrong for him, in any way, to be concerned in mail contracts, and therefore, he would consider the money first advanced as a loan, and Mr. Porter paid him 1000 dollars for the interest in the last named contract, and the use or interest of the money for one

year, and Mr. Porter gave his note for the 3,500 dollars, dated back at the time when the money was advanced, and gave his note for the 4,500 dollars, taking no account of the one year's interest.

Mr. Brown admits the advances of the money, but says it was entirely for the benefit of Doctor Jackson, and after his death for the benefit of his heirs, and that these transactions took place, and that the 1000 dollars paid to him by Porter was a gratuity for the benefit of Doctor Jackson's heirs, and has been so applied by him.

The committee are of opinion that all such transactions, whether for the benefit of the individual himself or others, are wholly improper and inadmissible, and their repetition cannot be too rigidly guarded against, and Mr. Brown himself appears to have come to the same conclusion from his testimony.

In the account of James Reeside, he appeared to be credited with the sum of \$20,009, on account of a draft drawn by him on the Department, and accepted by it, for the purpose of raising money for its use. There was no corresponding charge against him in the account furnished. In the investigation of this subject, Mr. Brown, unintentionally no doubt, stated in his testimony, that the draft was for six months, and that the time had not arrived when the account was made out, when the charge could be properly made against Reeside, the draft not having been paid by the Department. He afterwards voluntarily corrected his error, and produced the original draft, which was payable at three months instead of six, and stated that there were two drafts of the same date, and for the same amount, each—one drawn by Reeside and endorsed by Stockton, and one drawn by Stockton and endorsed by Reeside—and that in making the original memorandum from which the entries were made in the books, he had made a mistake of one draft for the other—that is, he had stated Stockton's as of 3 mo's. instead of Reeside's, and that the \$20,000 was charged to Stockton instead of Reeside; and that he had caused the books of the Department to be corrected on the day of giving his testimony. The committee think that the error was unintentional; yet, while a subject of that kind is under investigation by a committee of Congress, no change or alteration should be made in the books, and that explanations, showing the errors, and how they should be corrected, ought alone to be relied on.

It also appears, that shortly before the Bank of Maryland failed, Mr. Brown had deposited in it \$2000, of his own money. That after the failure, he transferred the certificate of deposit, which bore five per cent. interest, to the Department, and caused the Department to be credited in the books of the Bank for the same, the Department then being indebted to the Bank in a considerable amount, and also procured a credit in the books of the Department for the amount to himself.

The unusual number and amount of extra allowances to mail contractors, has been examined, and the principal cause which has produced them, is believed to be, that the Department has not, at some of the lettings of mail contracts, advertised for a sufficient amount of service; hence has arisen the necessity of an immediate enlargement of the service and compensation, and the spirit of the law, which designed that a full and fair competition should be preserved among bidders for the transportation of the mail, has not been observed. To obviate this evil, it is proposed that the full service intended, shall be advertised for, and some principles are laid down in regard to making mail contract and afterwards changing them; and it is found that the Department, at its two last lettings of contracts, has advertised for all the expected service, and has succeeded generally in making contracts advantageous to the Department.

The committee, by resolution, called upon the Postmaster General for an inspection of all the papers upon which one Postmaster was removed and another appointed in his place, at Putman, Ohio. The only one of the minority then present, dissented from the adoption of the resolution. The Postmaster General declined a compliance with the resolution, and gave his reasons, at length, in a communication to the committee. A discussion of the question involved, is deemed unnecessary in this report, as it is believed that the Senate itself, on the 21st of April, 1830, decided against its right to make such inquiry, by postponing, indefinitely, by a vote of 24 to 21, certain resolutions calling on the Executive for the reasons for removals from office. On the 15th of February, 1831, the Senate again, by a vote of 24 to 21, declared that the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, was not authorized to make inquiry into the reasons which had induced the Postmaster General to make any removals of his deputies. The powers of that committee appear to have been the same as those possessed by the present committee; and until that decision shall be changed, the minority can perceive no reason why the present committee should be considered as possessing the power to make these inquiries.

The contract of Jas. F. Robinson for carrying the mail from Georgetown, Ky. to Cincinnati, Ohio, has been re-examined. The distance is 72 miles. The original contract was for a daily transportation in four-horse post coaches, at \$1,000 a year. The original schedule required that the mail should run through every day; each way, in 14 hours. The Postmaster General, before the service was commenced, required that the contractor should run through each way in

12 hours, instead of 14—for which the Postmaster General agreed to pay the increased expense. From the Report of the Postmaster General, and the letter of the Superintendent of mail contracts, both the majority and minority of the committee believed, that by reason of this change, might, instead of day service had been required of the contractor; but from the testimony before the committee, it appeared that no such change was produced; and that any increased allowance must rest upon the increased expedition alone. Respectable and disinterested men, selected by the Postmaster General himself, estimated, this increased expense at \$3,500; and of this sum, the Postmaster General allowed \$3,000. This is believed to be too great an allowance, when compared with the original price and compensation. An examination has also been instituted, to ascertain whether the service had been performed as ordered. It is believed that the proof establishes the performance of a portion of it. A part of it has not been executed as ordered.

The committee also re-examined the cases of the routes between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh and Wheeling. The contract was for a double mail in four-horse post coaches, daily, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; one line to run through in 53 hours, and the other in 80 hours. The line from Pittsburgh to Wheeling to run through daily in 14 hours. It is proved by Slaymaker, one of the contractors, and also by the then superintendent of mail contracts, that it was the mutual understanding between the Department and contractors, that the newspaper mail was to be carried in the slow line. On the 1st of April, 1832, the contractors were required to carry all the newspapers in the fast line. This produced considerable expense and loss to them, for which the Postmaster General allowed them at the rate of \$10,000 a year. The committee is of opinion that some compensation should have been made to the contractors. Whether \$10,000 should have been the amount of the allowance, they have not the means of judging. The true rule it seems to it on such subjects is, that the increase of mail matter upon a line of transportation, produced from any other cause than the action of the Department itself, should be borne by the contractor. But when the Department by its own act, throws a burden upon the contractor, which could not have been foreseen at the time of making the contract, then justice requires that compensation should be made. It doubts, however, very much, the expediency of dividing a mail ready for delivery at the time of departure in any case. It might be a better practice so to make the contracts as to require the contractor to send on the whole mail at one time even should more than one coach or stage be necessary for the purpose. From the fact that Mr. Brown had borrowed money from Reeside and Slaymaker, the committee entered into a very close examination of this extra allowance of \$10,000 a minute account of which is contained in the report. The result is, a clear exonerating of all persons employed in the General Post Office from any participation in, or benefit whatever by, this extra allowance.

The route from Hagerstown to McConnellsburg has been re-examined, and the minority deem it no part of its duty to determine whether Mr. Reeside was actually mistaken in his bid or not. Such representations were made to the Postmaster General as to authorize him to believe, that such mistake did exist; and he therefore allowed the \$1,400, instead of the \$40 contained in the bid. In the execution of the contract, it appears that Mr. Reeside has received for part of the time as for transportation in coaches, when in fact the mail was carried on horseback.

Upon the route from Bedford to Washington, Pennsylvania, No. 1198, the contract originally was for a tri-weekly mail in four horse post coaches, at \$725 per quarter. On the first of January, 1832, the contractor was directed to run daily at a *pro rata* allowance, which increased his pay to \$1,501 77 per quarter. Mr. Reeside did carry the mail daily, according to the order for improvement until about the 1st of September, 1832, from which time to the present, it has only been a tri weekly mail. He has received from the department from the 1st of September, 1832, to the 1st December, 1833, at the rate of \$936 67 per quarter more than the service performed entitled him to.

The route from Baltimore to Chambersburg was bid off by James Reeside at \$1,900 a year, the mail to be carried in four horse post coaches daily. He had also made another proposal, which made his departure from Baltimore dependent on the arrival of the steam boat mail from Philadelphia, and to arrive at Chambersburg on the same day, so as to connect with the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh line, for \$3,495 a year. He was directed to comply with the last proposal. When the service commenced, the Philadelphia line arrived at Chambersburg at 10 o'clock, P. M. This made it necessary that the Baltimore mail should arrive at 9 o'clock, P. M. according to the schedule agreed on. When a change was afterwards made in the Philadelphia line, so that the mail arrived at Chambersburg at from 4 to 8, A. M., there was no occasion for the increased expedition in the line from Baltimore. It does not appear that the mail on this route (from Baltimore to Chambersburg) has been transported with any regularity.

The route from Meadville to Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, has been again examined, and so far as relates to the ori-

ginal bids and contract, the minority refer to its report at the last session. No reason is seen upon re-examination, to doubt its correctness. It is stated, in addition to it, that the late Postmaster General made an extra allowance of \$500 a year to the contractors on that route, for an improvement ordered by him. This order was for one year. The present Postmaster General renewed the order for the same sum and same service. Mr. John Bennett acquired an interest in a small printing establishment at Meadville, but from an impartial view of all the testimony, the minority think there is no foundation for the slight imputation against the department in regard to the extra allowance, the contract, or the newspaper establishment at Meadville.

For the transportation of the mail on routes No 1215 and 1230, from Cumberland to Blair's Gap, a contract was made on the 12th of March, 1832, with James Reeside, for carrying the mail three times a week in four horse post coaches, price per quarter \$1,125. On the 25th of February, 1833, the contractor was directed to run daily at an allowance *pro rata*, amounting in all to \$2,025 per quarter. On the 1st of December 1833 the last order was rescinded, and one month's extra pay allowed. The department has paid regularly \$1,125 per quarter, according to the original contract, and also the sum of \$2,434 52 for the extra service which was ordered on the 25th of February, 1833. The testimony shows that the original contract was not complied with in the first year, in the mode of transportation, the mail having been carried on horseback a large portion of the time. There is no evidence showing that the Postmaster General was apprized of the failure to execute his order; and although the contractor may not have been informed that his agents had not executed the directions which he had given to them, still justice requires that the amount allowed for extra service not performed, as well as the month's pay for the discontinuance, should be retained by the Department out of the pay of the current contracts of Mr. Reeside. And an opinion is entertained that in all cases in which extra services are ordered by the Department, that the postmasters on the routes improved, should be furnished with an amended schedule, to enable them to report to the Department any non-performance of its orders; and in such cases the orders of the Department should not alone be relied on to prove that the services had been rendered.

The mail route between Patterson and Newark, in New Jersey, is a part of route No. 953, and was let, originally with many others, in the same contract, to Mr. J. Roy, and others. Wm. Tilton became a sub contractor for that part of said route lying between Newark and Paterson, for \$200 a year, to be carried twice a week in stage coaches. The contract commenced on the 1st of January, 1832, and was to continue four years. In February 1832, a petition was forwarded, numerously signed, from the citizens interested, to the Postmaster General, asking for a daily mail between those two places and proposing that John Fine should be employed to carry it, who they stated, would perform the service for \$200 a year. The Postmaster General ordered the increased service to be performed by the original contractors, and made a *pro rata* allowance for the same. The question presented to the Postmaster General was, 1st, whether he would supersede the contract with Roy, and give it to another, who had not bid for it at the letting; or, 2dly, have contracted with that other person to perform the additional service on the same route. During the continuance of the time of the contract, and while it was in faithful execution by the contractor, the P. M. General could not justly supersede him. As to the additional service the contractor is bound by the terms of his engagement to perform any extra service or improvement ordered on the route for a *pro rata* compensation. This would seem to imply on his part a right, to the exclusion of all others, on the same route, provided he would perform his duties according to his obligations to the Department. Besides, it is deemed improper to condemn this practice of the Department, which is believed to be almost universal, lest it might produce an effect detrimental to the Department in making its contracts, by discouraging bidders in making their proposals, from the fear that the Department would encourage opposition to them upon the same routes.

Route No. 951, from New York to Philadelphia, was let to James Reeside, the then contractor on that route, in the fall of 1831, the transportation to be daily in four horse post coaches, for \$3000 a year, the expense of carrying the mail across the Hudson river to be defrayed by the Department. It was also provided in the contract that increased speed should be given to the mail, so that it should run through, from city to city, in thirteen hours; and that a second daily mail should be run from city to city, in steamboats and stages, if required by the Postmaster General, for which, and for furnishing armed guards when required, the contractor was to receive \$13,000 a year; and to keep up the second daily mail in the season of the year when steamboats did not run, a further compensation was provided of \$1,500. During the sessions of Congress, it was deemed expedient by the Department to run an additional mail line from Baltimore to Philadelphia, by the way of Lancaster, to carry a portion of the mail matter too heavy for one line, and to give to Philadelphia the benefit of a second daily mail from the City of Washington. This latter line was extended to the City of New York, and gave to the morning papers

published in that city, Washington intelligence in advance of the ordinary mail. The contractor was allowed for this additional service the sum of \$3,150. It is stated that the original contract was for \$3,000 per annum, and the mail was to run daily, and all the Post Offices on the route to be supplied by it. This service was evidently less than the interest of the community required. In 1833, in March, the Postmaster General determined to expedite the mail between Washington City and New York, and between that place and the eastern cities, with a view to put down private mails, and to do away the necessity of employing a public express for that purpose, as had been done in the preceding winter. It was found necessary to run the mail from Philadelphia to New York in 12 hours, in bad roads as well as good, in order to effect the above object. This was impracticable if the mail had to stop at the numerous Post Offices on the route; and therefore an additional mail was established for the purpose of supplying them. This arrangement rendered unnecessary the express mail before spoken of. This additional mail cost the Department \$5,125, which is 1,975 dollars more than the express mail, which was in consequence ordered to be discontinued. By this latter arrangement, the mail was despatched from Washington to New York in 15 hours less time, on the winter arrangement, than before, and a day was gained in the expedition of the southern mail to Albany, Boston, and the numerous points beyond. It should be here noticed, that four daily mails between Philadelphia and New York are spoken of by the witnesses. Three only were ordered and paid for by the Department. The fourth was carried for the contractor's own convenience, and was made up of mail matter properly belonging to one of the others.

In the beginning of the year 1833, such was the excited and interesting state of public affairs, that the Editor of the Journal of Commerce, a newspaper printed in the City of New York, established, at his own expense, a private express, to run from the City of Philadelphia to New York, and by this means obtained intelligence earlier than by the regular course of the mail. This produced dissatisfaction, that an individual could obtain intelligence for himself and patrons before the Government furnished it to the citizens generally. In this state of things, the Postmaster General employed an express to convey intelligence as rapidly as it could be furnished by the Editor of the Journal of Commerce. For this purpose, he employed Mr. Reeside to perform this special service, promising to give him a fair compensation for the same. Although the minority are of a opinion that celerity in the transportation of the mail has been too much regarded in some cases, yet, in this instance, the object of the Department was laudible and praiseworthy. It should not be permitted that any individual should establish a mode of communication, and continue it, by which intelligence should be received and acted upon by him, before the community at large can have the benefit of it through the medium of the Government mails. If such a measure on the part of an individual cannot be arrested by law, the Government should not hesitate to adopt means, although of an expensive character, to place the community generally in possession of the same intelligence at as early a period as practicable. The Government should defeat the efforts of individuals to exercise functions and powers belonging exclusively to itself. It is believed that it was proper in the Post Office Department to put this express mail into operation; and an attempt has been made since to set up a private express since the one made by the Journal of Commerce. And it is hoped that the measures adopted by the Postmaster General in this instance, will teach all our citizens the utility of such attempts.

The next inquiry is, whether the Postmaster General had acted judiciously in effecting the object intended. He attempted to make a contract for a *specific* sum, by his agent in New York. The sum demanded was more than the agent thought a fair equivalent for the service. Mr. Reeside was then directed to perform the service, and was promised a fair compensation therefor. The contractor was to run the distance, ninety miles, in six hours each way. This, according to the testimony, would require that no horse should be run more than five miles at one time. Two horses were necessary to carry the mail, of course it would require seventy-two horses for each day's service, exclusive of those which had to be kept on the line to supply the place of those disabled by the service. Mr. Reeside brought forward to the Department, the statements of three witnesses, verified by their oaths, stating that they were well acquainted with the service, and that the charge made by him was fair and reasonable. The account charges one dollar for each horse for every mile run, which several witnesses say is the common price for such service. If this price be allowed, Mr. Reeside has not received more than he was entitled to. Mr. Schenk, who was employed in carrying the private express, says in his testimony, that sometimes the public express arrived first at New York, and sometimes the private express. Mr. Hale, the editor of the Journal of Commerce, says, that the private express generally arrived first. This was owing, no doubt, to the fact, that so soon as the Government express commenced running from Philadelphia, from which place the private express had set out before that time, Mr. Hale, the editor, changed the place of starting his express to Port Deposit, and afterwards to Washington City, and

by receiving his mail matter at these places, his express would outrun the mail coach, and pass Philadelphia before the Government express could receive the mail matter to be carried by it from the Post Office in that city.

The deficiencies in the finances of the Department, has arisen mainly from a desire in the head of the Department, to extend the benefits of mail facilities and stage coach accommodations to every portion of the community; from the extension of the franking privilege, and from the legislation of Congress in extending the transportation of the mail over unproductive routes. The public, however, have been greatly benefited and accommodated by the very measures which have produced the present embarrassed condition of the Department. That errors and irregularities have occurred, is most certain, and most of them have been produced by the representations and pressing solicitations of the citizens of towns and neighborhoods through which the increased mail facilities have been extended. Their applications have been sustained by members of Congress from almost every section of the country. The recent measures, however, adopted by the Department, curtailing mail accommodations, seem to promise a restoration of its administration to the true principle upon which it should be conducted, which is, that its expenditures should not exceed its own resources and income.

If Congress should now appropriate a sufficient sum to pay the existing debts against the Department, and by law make the provisions now to be mentioned, most of which were suggested at the last session, no reasonable doubt could be entertained, but that the operations of the Department would hereafter be safe and economical, and most of the useful facilities which have been curtailed, be restored, and the department enabled from its own resources to meet the expenditures which will probably be produced by the extension and increase of mail routes at the next session of Congress. The legal provisions recommended are:

1. An Auditor and Treasurer to be appointed by the President and Senate.
2. That reports be made to Congress annually of the expenditures of the Department, stated in detail, including incidental expenses; also, of all new contracts, and modifications of contracts, and their respective prices; also, a statement of the amount paid for the transportation of the mail on each route, in the several States and Territories, as near as may be.
3. That any person employed in the General Post Office, shall be prohibited from becoming a mail contractor, or interested in a mail contract, or an agent with or without compensation for a mail contractor.
4. That advertisements for proposals to carry the mail, issued previous to the lettings, be made as nearly as may be, according to the manner in which, in the judgment of the Postmaster General, the mail should be transported during the period of the contract.
5. That the sealed proposals received from bidders, shall not be opened until after the time for receiving bids shall have expired.
6. That reports be made to Congress annually of all failures by contractors on principal mail routes to deliver mails, and the action of the Postmaster General in regard thereto, in each case.
7. That the deputy Postmaster, at the termination of each route, be furnished with copies of the schedules containing the times of arrival and departures of all mails at his office; and if any alteration be made by the department of the time of arrival or departure of any mail, at any of said offices, the Postmaster to be forthwith notified of the same.
8. That it shall be the duty of each deputy Postmaster, to immediately notify the Department of every failure in any contractor, to deliver the mail at the respective time specified in the schedule furnished.

FALL & WINTER REPORTS OF FAS. IONS FOR 1834 & 35.

W. B. LAFAYETTE, MERCHANT TAILOR, MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS BELOW THE PHOENIX HOTEL.

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable Ready made Clothing, consisting of CLOAKS, BOSTON VESTS, STOCKS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c. Together with an excellent stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, a general assortment of Fancy Articles in his line, which will be sold unusually low for cash.

Gentlemen ordering cloths, may rest assured that they shall be made to please them, in style and taste, equal to the work of any establishment in the city, he has in his employ workmen of the best kind, from Europe and the Eastern Cities.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Lex. Dec. 29, 1834.

LAFAYETTE TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received since he has opened his Hotel in Lexington, respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has determined upon conducting the

LAFAYETTE HOTEL, From this day forward, entirely on Temperance principles. His guests may depend upon his best exertions for their comfort; his table will be constantly supplied with the best provisions the market affords; and contiguous to his Hotel, his customers will find an excellent LIVERY STABLE under the management of Messrs. HAMPTON and DRAKE.

He confidently trusts that in excluding Spirituous Liquors entirely from his establishment, he will experience no diminution of that respectable patronage he has already enjoyed from this community. JOHN B. HIGGEE. Lexington, Jan. 26, 1835. — 4-3a

LEXINGTON:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1835.

There is a daily line of Steam boats running from Pittsburg to Louisville.

Gov. Davis has been elected a Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March, in the place of Mr. Silsbee from Massachusetts.

The Louisville Advertiser, speaking of the assassin who at tempted the life of the President, says: "Richard Lawrence the perpetrator of this unparalleled outrage, is well known in this city. He is not insane, but has always been considered a desperado, ripe for the commission of any crime. He is a man of notoriously bad character, and swindled one of our citizens out of a considerable sum a few years since."

The Rev. Mr. Malhus author of the Essay on Population, recently died in England.

Some of the best lots of Cotton sold at New Orleans are from Arkansas.

A Public Meeting has been called in Mason county to send Delegates to the Democratic State Convention on the 2d Monday in April.

SHOCKING MURDER.

It is our painful duty to record another horrible outrage, which took place on Sunday last at Frankfort—the particulars of which are briefly given in the Commonwealth, a statement which contains the substance of all the others. Waring was taken before the examining Magistrate on Wednesday, and making no defence was committed to jail to stand his trial. There being no Commonwealth's Attorney, in consequence of the expiration of the law providing for their appointment, both branches of the Legislature promptly passed a resolution to authorize the Governor to nominate an Attorney to prosecute in this case.

"Our town was thrown into a state of unusual and painful excitement on Sunday evening by an occurrence which was well calculated to awaken its deepest sympathies. SAMUEL Q. RICHARDSON, Esq., a distinguished member of the bar of this place, was shot by JOHN U. WARING, Esq. of Union county, also a member of the bar. The weapon used was a pistol loaded with two balls both of which took effect in the body of Richardson, striking him in the abdomen. Mr. Richardson died on Monday night, after enduring the most excruciating sufferings. Mr. Waring is now in the custody of the law and will undergo his examination before the examining court on today (Wednesday.) Several gentlemen were present when the act was committed, and made strenuous though unsuccessful efforts to prevent it. Mr. Richardson was unarmed. As this affair has to undergo a judicial investigation we do not feel authorized to comment further upon it at present. The remains of Mr. Richardson were taken to the family burying ground in Fayette. A very large procession accompanied the corpse to some distance beyond the limits of Frankfort."

Northern Bank of Kentucky.—The bill to establish this Bank has finally passed the House of Representatives, by the following vote:

YEAS.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Alsop, Andrews, Bailey, Beaman, Bell, Blair, Bowling, Brock, Bullock, Bunks, Chevis, Collins, Covington, Cunningham, Daniel, Davis, Dugan, Duke, Dunlap, Dyer, Eatis, Farmer, Hansford, Hanson, Harris, Harrow, Haylen, Hines, Hollingsworth, Johnson, Kendall, C. C. Marshall, Mason, Mitchell, Phipps, Richardson, Ryon, Samuel, Sharp, Simpson, Stevenson, Sutcliffe, John J. Thomas, Tompkins, Trimble, Triplett, Turpin, Wilson, and Woolley—50.

NAYS.—Messrs. Agum, Anderson, Austin, Bristow, Brown, Burnett, Dohoney, Eaves, Faulkner, Ford, Gaines, Garvin, Goss, Graves, Grubbs, Hart, Helin, Holsapple, Jasper, Jackson, Jordan, Lowlight, Lewis, McClure, Mansfield, W. C. Marshall, Miles, Miller, Montgomery, Morrow, Murray, Norrell, Myers, O'Bannon, O'Brien, Palmer, Pomeroy, Spring, Street, Stevens, Jones Thomas, Trappall, C. J. Walker, J. P. Walker, J. V. Walker, Willis, W. Wiley, and Wortham—49.

Benjamin Watkins Leigh has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States by the Virginia Legislature. The vote stood for Leigh 85—for Rives 81.

What influence this event will exert on the Spring elections remains to be seen. Nous verrons.

"Is there no Brutus?"—Long since we expressed the fear that the ravings of a disappointed opposition might stimulate some desperate fanatic or madman to attempt the life of President Jackson—and the recent horrible occurrence at Washington shows that our fears were well grounded. The deluded wretch who conceived this criminal and awful undertaking, felt himself justified no doubt by the character of the warfare waged on Gen. Jackson, by an opposition who did not scruple to invoke the rise of a Brutus. We refer to a few specimens of the threats employed, and the menaces used from the congress of the United States down to the ale houses and brothels.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.

On Saturday night last, an affray occurred between two young men, named Ralph B. Mattingly, of Kentucky, and Alexander S. Greene, of Georgia, which

has since resulted in the death of the former. So far as the facts of the case are known, it seems that Mattingly was the aggressor and had offered many insults to the other. We do not know whether Greene had surrendered himself up for trial or not—he did not, it is said feel any apprehensions on the subject.

The Jackson Convention held on Friday the 30th ult. at Middletown, Connecticut, nominated the Hon. Henry W. Edwards, of New Haven, as their candidate for Governor, at the ensuing election.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The Philadelphia Democratic Herald says:—"Several candidates have been started for this office, since Mr. Benton declined it. We have already avowed a preference for James Buchanan, but we hold ourselves open to receive the voice of the party, with the deference due to it. A large portion of the working men favor the claims of Richard M. Johnson, the intrepid author of the Sunday Mail Report. Col. Johnson, if nominated, would receive our cordial support; he is in the cause of Democracy and the people, 'true blue.'"

The Ohio "Sun" published at Batavia remarks:—"We discover that a number of the Ohio papers are out in favor of Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, for the Vice Presidency. 'Old Teecumseh' is not a patriot by profession alone, as are too many of our politicians of the present day, but he is one in principle and in practice, for which his numerous scars and wounds received in his country's defence, bear positive and high testimony. Ohio is never slow in doing justice to patriotism and worth."

The Wabash Mercury says, "After reading Col. Benton's letter, his friends we think will not be long in selecting a second man; and if we are not much mistaken Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, will be that man."

Dr. CALDWELL, of Lexington, a gentleman of acknowledged talents, and high literary attainments, has accepted the invitation of the Erosophian and Agatharion Societies of the Nashville University, to deliver an address before them at their anniversary in April.—Nashville Republican

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT.

While the PRESIDENT was at the Capitol yesterday, in attendance on the funeral of the Hon. Warren R. Davis, from South Carolina, Richard Lawrence, a painter, resident in this city, attempted to shoot him. Col. Lane, of Indiana, informed us, that he saw this individual enter the hall of the House during the delivery of the funeral sermon. Before its close, however, he had taken his stand on the eastern portico, near one of the columns. The President, with the Secretary of the Treasury on his left arm, on retiring from the Rotunda to reach his carriage at the steps of the portico, advanced towards the spot where Lawrence stood, who had his pistol concealed under his coat, and when he approached within two yards and a half of him, the assassin extended his arm and levelled the pistol at his breast. The percussion cap exploded with a noise so great that several witnesses supposed the pistol had fired. On the instant, the assassin dropped the pistol from his right hand, and taking another ready cocked from his left, presented and strapped it at the President, who at the moment had raised his stick, and was rushing upon him. Mr. Woodbury and Lieutenant Gidney at the same instant laid hold of the man, who gave way through the crowd and was at last knocked down. The President pressed after him until he saw he was secured.

We attended the examining court immediately after the event. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, Col. Bard of the House, Mr. Kingman, and Lieutenant Gedney, all of whom witnessed the act, were examined, and gave a more minute detail of the circumstances above stated.

Mr. Randolph, the Sergeant of the House, who attended the Marshal to conduct the prisoner to the City Hall for examination, gave in testimony that the prisoner, when asked by the Marshal what motive he had, to make his horrible attempt, stated that the President had killed his father. His father was an Englishman, who died many years ago in this city. The son himself was apprenticed afterwards to a Mr. Clark, with whom he lived three years. Mr. Clark, when called upon, said, that he was a young man of excellent habits, sober, and industrious; that he had seen him very frequently, and was well acquainted with him since he had left his family, and had heard nothing of his disadvantage, until of late, he was informed that he was quarrelsome among his friends, and had treated one of his sisters badly.

The total absence of any personal motive on the part of the prisoner to commit the deed he attempted, has suggested the idea that he must be insane. There was, however, no evidence given in the examination to authorise the supposition, although several persons intimately acquainted with him, and one boarding in the same house with him, gave evidence upon the occasion. The demeanor of the prisoner, when committing the act—

when he was seized—and when under examination, bore not the slightest appearance of phrensy, or derangement of any sort. When asked by the Court if he wished to cross-examine the witnesses, or to make explanation, he answered in the negative—said that those who had seen the act could state the facts—and at the conclusion, when asked if he had any thing to offer, said that he could not contradict what had been given in evidence.

The prisoner is a handsome young man, well dressed, and prepossessing in his countenance. He appeared perfectly calm and collected in the midst of the excitement and anxiety which prevailed around him—and the President, in conversing with us, since the event, that his manner, from the moment his eye caught his, was firm and resolved, until the failure of his last pistol, when he seemed to shrink, rather than resist.

We were informed by Mr. Wilson, the keeper of the Rotunda, that he had frequently observed this man about the Capitol—so frequently that he had become an object of curiosity to him—that he had endeavored to draw him into conversation, but found him taciturn and unwilling to talk. Whether Lawrence has caught in his visits to the Capitol, the mania which has prevailed during the two last sessions in the Senate—which he has become infatuated with the chimeras which have troubled the brains of the disappointed and ambitious orators who have depicted the President as a Caesar who ought to have a Brutus—as a Cromwell—a Nero—a Tiberius, we know not. If no secret conspiracy has prompted the perpetration of the horrid deed, we think it not improbable that some delusion of intellect has grown out of his visits to the Capitol, and that hearing despotism and every horrible mischief threatened to the republic, and revolution and all its train of calamities imputed as the necessary consequence of the President's measures, it may be that the infatuated man fancied he had reasons to become his country's avenger. If he had heard and believed Mr. Calhoun's speech the day before yesterday, he would have found ample justification for his attempt on one, who was represented as the cause of the most dreadful calamities to the nation—as one who made perfect rottenness and corruption to pervade the vitals of the Government,—inasmuch that it was scarcely worth preserving, if it were possible.

Judge Cranch saw nothing in the conduct of the prisoner, or in the evidence, to suggest the idea that he labored under any mental malady. He entered upon an order that he should be bailed, if he could give security in \$1,000. The District Attorney said that the atrociousness of the crime attempted, should induce his honor to require bail in a higher penalty. The Judge seemed moved by this, but as the constitution, he said, provided that excessive bail should not be demanded, he could not require a bond for more than \$1,500! So, if any of our patriots should think fit to furnish this sum to stand the forfeiture, we may have this desperate man with new weapons of destruction at the next levee.

We attended the Court—and being asked to examine the load in one of the pistols, drew out with a screw a ball, of which about sixty would make a pound. It was well patched, and forced down tight on full charge of excellent glazed powder. How the caps could have exploded without firing the powder, is miraculous. Providence has ever guarded the life of the man who has been destined to preserve and raise his country's glory, and maintain the cause of the People. In the multitude of instances in which he has hazarded his person for his country, it was never in more imminent danger than on yesterday, when, in a funeral procession, followed by his Cabinet—the Senate—and the Representatives of the People.

2d Session 23d CONGRESS—SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 14.—The resolution on the subject of French relations, as stated in our last, was adopted unanimously. A resolution was submitted, calling for information from the Secretary of the Senate, for the amount of money paid for printing and books for the Senate, every year since the first session of the 18th Congress.

Thursday, Jan. 15.—Mr. Poindexter introduced a bill, which was twice read, granting an additional quantity of land to satisfy Revolutionary Military Land Warrants. The joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the U. States, in relation to the election of President and Vice President, was taken up for consideration, and on the motion of Mr. Benton, laid on the table. The Land Bill, (famously known as Mr. Clay's Land Bill) was made the order of the day for the ensuing Wednesday. A resolution was engrossed for a third reading, ordering the sale of the two Arabian Horses presented by the Emperor of Morocco to the President of the United States; and authorising the Lion, received at the same time, to be presented to such institution, person or persons, as the President may designate.

From the Globe.

The Rev. Obediah B. Brown, Chief Clerk in the Post Office Department, has resigned his station. We have been furnished with the letter for publication, which speaks for itself. As the business of the Department which has engaged the laborious attention of this officer for several years, has undergone the scrupulous examination of two committees, has been in part reported upon by the Senate's committee, and will soon be fully reported upon by the committee of the House of Representatives, we shall leave it to these reports, and such comments as

Mr. Brown may hereafter submit to the public.

General Post Office Department.

February 2, 1835.

To the Hon. WILLIAM T. BARRY, Post Master General.

Dear Sir—It has long been known to you that I have been anxious, for more than a year past, to retire from the situation which I have held for more than five years, as Chief Clerk in the General Post Office. The incessant labors and turmoils attendant on it, have interfered with other duties to such a degree, as to render it, exceedingly doubtful whether I could with propriety remain; and the unwillingness which you have so frequently expressed at my suggestions to resign, has been the chief reason of my continuing to the present time. It is well known, that from the nature of the official duties which I have been called upon to perform, I have been made an object of public animadversion for the last five years, both in Congress and in the newspapers; and though I have borne it quietly, without reply, believing it to have been designed only for political effect, it has been my settled intention, as soon as it could be done with propriety, to withdraw from a field so uncongenial with my feelings. That time, I believe, has now arrived. Understanding that some of the friends of the administration are desirous that I should resign after what has been said against me in the reports of the Senate Committee, I hereby respectfully tender to you my resignation.

I do not know precisely what those reports charge, but I stand ready to vindicate myself from the slightest imputation. I am willing to attend to the duties which cannot be suspended, until a successor shall be appointed, and ready to assume the labor.

Be assured, sir, that this step is taken with the most cordial feeling of friendship for yourself, and if any information within my power can be useful to my successor, it shall be cheerfully contributed.

The uniform kindness which I have experienced from you during the whole period of our official relations, has made an impression on my mind, that time can never obliterate; and I can only express to you my grateful acknowledgments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obt. servt.

O. B. BROWN.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship United States, at New York in a very short passage from Liverpool, brings Liverpool papers of the 2d and London of the 1st January.

The London papers of the 1st January say "there are yet no tidings of the New York packet ship that is expected to bring the President's Message."

The last Paris sheet received in London are of the 30th December, and they make no allusion whatever to our Treaty of indemnity.

The Paris correspondent of the Standard ("Tory") under the date of 28th December, holds this language respecting our treaty:

"The question of the twenty five millions of francs to be paid by France to the United States of America will soon (in a few days) come again upon the tapis. Until it shall be decided, Mr. Livingston the American Minister, keeps himself shut up from French society, and will not allow of any visits to him, nor will he return any. The message of the President Jackson will, it is expected, speak out in most decided terms on this subject, and that speech is waited for by the government with great anxiety. Bets are made to a large amount, that the Chamber of Deputies will again reject the law project, or at any rate reduce the sum to be voted to twelve or fifteen millions."

The British Parliament was dissolved by proclamation on the 30th December. Writs were issued for a new election; the new Parliament to meet on the 19th February.

There was much agitation in England. The papers are filled with the proceedings of political meetings, and the contest at the approaching elections was expected to be the most spirited that had ever occurred.

A report prevailed at Paris of the death of the King of Prussia.

A strong report was again, prevalent at Paris, of another change in the ministry, and that Marshal Soult will be at its head.

The accounts from Spain represent the late success of Mina as much more decisive than we had at first reason to believe. The Madrid papers say that the Pretender will not again be able to collect under his banners any considerable force.

There is much talk of warlike preparations in Holland against Belgium.

The Rev. Mr. Malhus, whose works on political economy have attracted so much notice, died on one of the last days of December.

A favorable reaction had taken place in Cotton.—The sales from Dec. 28th to Jan. 1st, were 10,000 bales with an improvement of 4d per lb.

Dissolution of Parliament.—The Gazette of Tuesday contains a Royal Proclamation, declaring the present Parliament, which is due to prorogue to the 15th inst. dissolved, and directing the writs for a new Parliament to be issued forthwith, and returnable on Thursday, the 19th of February. The election of the sixteen representative Peers of Scotland is fixed for the 10th of February, at Edinburgh. The proclamation is dated the 20th of December, 1834.

New Appointments.—The Gazette of Tuesday announces the following additional appointments:—The Earl of Hadington (formerly Lord Binning) to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Viscount Castlereagh, to be Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, in the room of the Earl of

Belfast, resigned; Viscount Hereford, Captain of his Majesty's Honorable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, in the room of Lord Foley, resigned; the Hon. Henry Lowry Corry, Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, vice the Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, resigned; George, Earl of Chesterfield, to be Minister of his Majesty's Back Bands, vice the Earl of Litchfield, resigned.

The Lisbon papers of the 18th of December contain the Queen's Speech at the prorogation of the Chambers.

The private letters from Lisbon are to the 22d, and speak rather more favorably of the state of things there. Commerce was reviving, and confidence had in some measure increased. This has caused an improvement in the Portuguese funds in London.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The Sentinelle des Pyrenees says—"We have some further particulars of the affairs of the 15th, Canova and Orma had advanced by the wood of S. rlopa with 8,000 men. Lopez advanced from Marz with 9,000 infantry 300 cavalry, and Christmas are said to have expended 32,000 cartridges. The latter had 1,200 men killed, wounded and taken prisoners (not 1,500 as was stated by a mistake); the Carlists had 1200 men killed or wounded. The son of General Orma was killed in the battle of Arara. Charamendi and two other superior officers of the Christmas were killed on the same day at Caracas."

The Tennessee River falls into the Ohio about 50 miles above the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi. Two hundred and fifty miles from its mouth, its navigation is obstructed by what is called the Muscle Shoals; the river here spreads out to from one to three miles in width, and is very shallow with a rocky bottom. These shoals extend many miles, and above them the Tennessee is navigable four hundred miles further to Knoxville in East Tennessee. This great obstruction to trade has been removed by a rail road of forty miles in length from Tusculum, below the shoals, to Decatur above them. Both of these towns are in Alabama, through the northern part of which the Tennessee river makes a sweep. The rail road has gone into operation, and has at once imparted great activity to business of every kind. It passes through one of the most fertile portions of Alabama. It is stated in the North Alabama that twenty five miles of the road have been made during the past year at an average expense of something less than four thousand five hundred dollars per mile.

Employment for Laborers.—Messrs. Golston and Caruthers, of Memphis, advertise, in the Memphis Gazette, for 2000 laborers, to work on the U. S. road leading from that place to the St. Francis river, to whom they offer the highest wages in cash.—Arkansas Gazette.

The Rev. Mr. Bascom will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, next Sabbath, at the usual hour in the forenoon. Feb. 14.

DIED.—On Sunday night last, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM McADAMS, aged 49 years. He was formerly a citizen of Jefferson county, Ohio, but for many years past of Kentucky. If his life had been tried by the most rigid maxims of morality, it could only be said that he sacrificed too many hours to ease and pleasure, and the sports of the turf; but in every other relation of life he was a warm hearted and generous man, "who loved his friend." He was thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Democratic School, and was among the first to volunteer in support of the late war.

He was actuated by a high sense of honor in his dealings—and when an unjust attempt was made several years ago to fix a stain on his character, it gave him wounded pride such a stab that he never recovered from it. He fell into a decline from that day which continued to the last hour of his existence.

"No farther seek his merits to disclose,
To draw his frailties from their dread abode;
"There they alike in trembling hope repose,
The bosom of his Father and his God"

On Thursday morning last, William L. Trotter, son of Saml. Trotter, Esq. dec'd., of this city, Mr. Trotter died and died regretted by all who knew him.

In Frankfort, Ky. on Saturday last, of paralysis, Dr. Lydell Wilkinson, a highly respectable citizen of that place.

In this county, on the 5th inst. Mr. Samuel McMeekin, aged 56 years.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.
The intense cold prevented the appearance of our paper on Saturday.

The weather has been exceedingly cold during the past week, but at present is much more moderate. The Canal is closed with ice and there is a great quantity running in the Ohio, boats being unable to ply between here and Cincinnati. Depth of water on the Falls, 4 feet 2 inches, and river falling.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Barren. We have to notice a further improvement in the market, the price of h-g round from wagons, having advanced to a 4 1/2 cents, and from stores to 5 1/2 cents, with a brisk demand. The stock on hand continues light, and the arrivals moderate.

Bagging and Rope. We hear of no operations whatever, and continue our former quotations of 23 a 24 cents for Bagging and 7 a 7 1/2 for Rope. Arrived this week 783 pieces Bagging and 32 coils Rope. Shipped 463 pieces Bagging and 29 coils Rope.

Beans.—Have advanced to \$3 per bushel, and are in brisk demand at that price.

Candles. We reduce our quotation for Sperm to 35 a 37 1/2 cents. They continue to be in moderate demand only.

Cheese. The little in market is in the hands of one or two holders, who have advanced the price to 9 a 9 1/2 cents. We quote it accordingly.

Coffee. A decline of 1/4 cent has been submitted to in Havana and Rio Coffee, since our last report, holders now offering these descriptions at 13 a 14 cents. There continues to be a moderate but not an active demand for home consumption. We now a sale of 40 bags prime Havana at 14 1/2 cent, on time.

Cotton.—remains without change in price, being still held at 14 a 15 cents, and meeting with but little inquiry. There is no Mississippi or Louisiana in market.

Furthers. We quote them in fair demand at 31 a 32 cents.

Flour. The supply and arrivals continuing light, holders have advanced the price, and are now demanding \$3 8 1/2 per bbl. The demand though not brisk, is somewhat better than it has been.

Flaxseed. There is some offering, and no inquiry for it. Our quotation is at 10 1/2 cents nominal. Hides. The market has experienced no change whatever since our last report, the price continuing as heretofore, with a good demand, and few or none to be had.

Lard. The price remains as last week, 5 a 5 1/2 cents, and the market as then, dull. We note a sale of 130 kegs at 5 1/2 cents, cash.

Lead. We continue former quotations. The market remains almost entirely unsupplied with the article, though there is no great demand for it at present.

Woolen.—have suffered a further decline, being now offered at 34 cents in lots, with but a limited sale—a quiet sugar house at 45 cents.

Muskrat.—continue in moderate demand at former prices, with a sufficient supply in market.

Pork. We have to notice a further advance in price of 1/4 cent, for common holders are now demanding \$10 50 a \$11 per cwt. There is a good demand for it, and but little in market—our quote prices at \$5 a \$6; and cargo at \$6 a \$6 50 per cwt.

Sugar.—has declined since our last report, prime being now offered at 6 1/2 cents by the hind, and 7 1/2 cents by the bag, at 64 a 67 cents, and inferior at 62 a 64 cents. The supply continues fully adequate to the demand, when moderate.

Salt. We continue to quote at former prices, with little or no demand.

Shots.—remain quiet since and in fair demand at \$1 8 1/2 a \$2 per bag.

Whiskey. We alter our quotation from wagon to 24 a 25 cents. The importations of the week have been limited, and the demand continues good.

Tobacco. In reverse of our anticipations, and owing to an unlooked for accession to the number of purchasers in market, the article has advanced since our last, and is now selling at \$4 50 a 5 75 for prime, \$4 a 4 50 for seconds, and \$3 a 4 for common, with a very good demand.—Price Current.

COLUMBUS.

(BY OSCAR.)
THIS distinguished name will stand the approaching season at Harrodsburg, Ky., where he stood in 1831 and 1834.—Pedigree Performance, &c., will appear in bills.

DAVIS THOMPSON.
Garard co. Ky. Feb. 14, 1834.—6-1.

TAKEN UP.

BY Rankin Roberts, living in Jessamine county, 6 miles from Nicholasville, on the Hickman road, ONE BLACK HORSE, 5 years old, a star in the forehead, left eye weak, 144 hands high, no brands perceptible. Appraised to \$25 before me, the 25th day of October, 1834.

ANDREW McCAMPBELL, J. p. c
A True Copy. 3-3chRR

NOTICE—1835.

ALL persons indebted to me are respectfully and earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts. By so doing, the subscriber will be obliged.

THOS. C. OREAR.
Jan. 6—1-1

CASH FOR WHEAT.

ALLUVION STEAM MILL.
WATER STREET.
EXTRA Superior Flour, Common, Dyspepsia, and Rye FLOUR. Corn meal, Hominy, Grog, Shouts, and Bran.

The Mill Establishment having been put in complete repair, is now in full operation. The above articles, warranted good, or taken back, will be kept constantly on hand, and sent around the city, in the Flour Wagon. Corn and Rye will be ground for toll or money, and Wheat exchanged upon liberal terms. The business shall be done in the best manner; the liberal patronage of the public is, therefore, respectfully solicited.

Lex. Feb. 4—5-1.

HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE.

ON MARKET STREET.
ON Thursday the second day of April next at 12 o'clock on the premises. The House and Lot, below and adjoining to the McCord Meeting House. The lot is 33 feet front 100 feet back.

Also, the house occupied by Mrs. Clayton, 33 feet front back to a building now used as a School Room.

Also, the School room and lot on which it stands, including an excellent Well of Water. Will be sold at Auction in separate lots.

Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

WILLIAM MACBEAN, Aucr.
Lex. Feb. 6, 1835.—4-1.

A SITUATION AS INSTRUCTOR.

A private family is wanted, by a young gentleman who is well recommended for qualifications as a moral character.

A residence in the country would be preferred. Address post paid the Editor of the Gazette.

CLOVER SEED!!

60 BUSHELS CLOVER SEED, of the best growth of 1834, just received, and for sale by the undersigned, at his Tobacco Factory, at the corner of the Upper Market.

ROBERT GRAY.
Lex. Feb. 6, 1834—5-3-1.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!

WM. H. EAMES,
(Agent for J. J. Worham.)

HAS on hand, at his Shop on Main-st., not far from Brennan's Hotel, a large number of SADDLES, of superior workmanship and material, and a quantity of articles in his line, which will be sold cheaper (materials and workmanship considered) than can be had at any other shop in the city, for CASH, or to such customers as have heretofore paid on their accounts punctually.

Lex. Feb. 6, 1835.—5-1m.

SECOND CALL.

TURNPIKE STOCK.

THE Subscribers to the Lancaster, Davilla and Nicholasville Road, will please call and pay their 2d Call, which is now due.

JAS G. MCKINNEY, Treasr.
Lex. Jan. 23—3-4.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

TIPPANY, DUVALL & CO.
BALTIMORE.

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Western Merchants to their stock, which includes a variety of the following goods, viz: Brown Sheetings and Shirtings from the Savages, Thistle, Powhatan, Union, and other Factories in Maryland, and a large supply from Eastern States.

Bleached do. of various widths and qualities. Prints, an assortment of new & fashionable style. Checks, apron & furniture of the usual widths. Tickings, a general assortment.

Cotton Osnaburghs, 1, 1, and 4-4 wide. Pantaloons, a variety of the most fashionable and approved fabrics.

Plaids, Stripes and Checks, from the Maryland Penitentiary and other sources. Cassimere, of all colors and mixtures. Flannels, white and colored.

Linen, plain, striped and checked—with other Cotton and Woolen Goods usually found in a Domestic Warehouse.

They keep a large supply and assortment of Men's and Women's SHOES & BOOTS, &c. For, Wool and Palm leaf HATS.

Seal, Fur and other CAPS, &c. All of which will be found to comprise a stock equal to any other in extent and assortment, and to present a strong inducement for the largest as well as other purchases, to make trial of the Baltimore market, under an assurance that every proper effort will be made to induce them to give it a preference. Jan. 31, '35.—3m5ch1M4A

The unknown Heirs of George Heyde, dec. and the unknown Heirs of Wm. D. Heyde, dec.

TAKE NOTICE.

AT the Office of Henry Humphreys, in Lexington, on the 14th day of March, 1835, I will take depositions to be read as evidence in a suit in Chancery depending in the Fayette Circuit Court, in which we are complainants and they are defendants.

JOHN R. SHAW, &c. heirs of John R. Shaw, deceased.

4-5t

REMOVAL.

JAMES & BROTHER.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint the citizens of Fayette and adjoining counties, that they have removed to the large and commodious NEW STORE, (3 doors above their former establishment,) and adjoining the Wholesale Grocery Store of Crutcher & Tilton. They have now on hand a very extensive assortment of

ENGLISH & FRENCH CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE.

embracing every variety of color and style, the greater part just opened. Merchants and dealers will find it to their advantage to examine the assortment. The best reliance can be placed upon being well supplied, as a first rate, experienced packer, has been recently procured from the East.

Dec. 29, 1834—51-tf

TAKEN UP.

BY James Vaughan, living on the Turnpike road leading to Massville, 3 miles from Lexington, ONE YELLOW BAY MARE, 15 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, two hind feet white, star and snip, one saddle spot. Appraised at \$25 by Benjamin Scott and John Baker. Given under my hand this 10th of November, 1834.

2—5t JAS. DUDLEY, jr

KENTUCKIANS LOOK AHEAD!!!

AND BE PROMPT.

S. J. SYLVESTER has had the gratification during this year of rendering hundreds happy. The amount of Prizes distributed by him has been enormous. Fortune is lavish of her favors. Such therefore who will persevere the following brilliant Success with attention. Make their selection and forward their orders to 130 Broadway, N. Y. are certain of success.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 1.—For the benefit of the Petersburg Mechanics Association.

To be drawn at Alexandria, January 17.

CAPITALS.

15,000—5,000

75 PRIZES OF \$500.

\$15,000—\$5,000—\$2,000!

\$1500—\$1200—\$1000—75 Prizes

of \$500—84 Prizes of \$300—123 of 50

123 of 40, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$5.

Certificates of Package of 25 whole tickets will be sent on receipt of \$70. Halves and quarters in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, New-York.

GRAND SCHEME.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 2.—For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Jan. 24, 35.

CAPITALS.

\$20,000—\$10,000

100 PRIZES OF \$1,000.

20,000 Dls.—10,000 Dollars—5,000 Dollars.

100 Prizes of \$1,000—16 Prizes of \$500—56 of \$100—56 of \$80—112 of \$50—112 of 40.

Tickets only 25 Dollars.

Certificate of Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent on receipt of \$125. Halves and Quarters in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 2.—For the benefit of the town of Wheeling.

To be drawn at Alexandria, January 31.

CAPITALS.

2 prizes of 10,000 d.

20 prizes of \$500!—30 prizes of \$200!

2,000 DOLLARS.

10 prizes of 10,000 Dols.—3,000 Dollars.

2,000 Dollars.—1930 Dollars.—20 prizes of 5000 Dols.—30 of 200 Dols.

30 of 150 Dols.—35 of 100 Dols.

Tickets 5 Dollars.

Certificate of Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent on receipt of \$60. Halves and Quarters in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

N. B. Literature Lottery draws on each Thursday in January—Tickets from \$2.50 to \$4.—Delaware and South Carolina Lotteries on Mondays—Tickets from \$1 to \$2. Delaware and South Carolina do on Tuesdays—Tickets from \$1 to \$2.

December 29, 1834—51-ttd

NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern—I shall, on the 1st, 3d, 5th, or 4th day of March, 1835, attend at the house of William Faughy, in Ohio county, State of Kentucky, with the Surveyor of said county and Commissioners, to procession the lines of my land on which said Faughy lives at this time, and by adjournment continue from day to day (and place to place) until completed as the law directs.

JAMES PATTERSON, Fayette county, Ky. Dec. 29, 1834—50-3t

PLAIN AND CUT GLASS-WARE.

consisting of Bowls, Dishes, Jugs, Wines, Lemnades, Tumblers, in a great variety and of beautiful Patterns. One complete set of GLASS the only one on hand, (dotted pattern.) Wines Glass—8 by 10 10 by 12 and 12 by 18, at Louisville prices.

A general assortment of Apothecaries' Ware. Just received and for sale by

JAMES & BROTHER.

Sept. 17—35-tf

FOR SALE.

I wish to sell the HOUSE & LOT on Main-cross street, on which I formerly resided in Lexington. Also an out lot on the opposite side of that street—and a house and lot on Limestone street near the jail. Those disposed to purchase will enquire of Maj. Tilton, Mr. Richard Higgins, or Mr. M. T. Scott, who are authorized to negotiate a sale.

JA. HAGGIN.

Oct. 30, 1834—44—tf

FASHIONABLE AND SERVICEABLE HATS.

WHITE & SHAW.

HAVE now on hand at their

Main and Main-cross streets, a splendid assortment of

Long and Short Napped Beaver Hats;

Imitation, do. do.

Celebrated Brush, do. do.

Satin Beaver, do. do.

Castor's and Roman's do.

All of their own manufacture, which they will warrant equal to any imported from the East, or manufactured in the West, and will be sold on as accommodating terms.

N. B. Ladies' heavier hats made to order.

Oct. 17, 1834—43—tf

NEW STORE,

Main street, Lexington, opposite the Bank of the United States.

THE Subscriber having taken the Storehouse recently occupied by W. H. Bailey, Esq., adjoining the Store of M. Q. Ashby, respectfully appeals to the public for patronage. He will, in a few days, open a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS;

HARDWARE; CUTLERY; QUEENS,

AND CHINAWARE.

WITH SOME GROCERIES.

His Goods are well selected, and adapted to the Fall and Winter seasons. Being solicitous to be every inducement to purchasers that is usual, in this city, he invites a call from buyers. His house he designs to be a permanent and regular one, importing from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, twice or more a year. He therefore feels confident, that he can render entire satisfaction to every one who may favor him with their custom. Now opening

Cloths and Cassimeres,

Superior Suitings,

French Merinos (double and single width)

English do. do. do.

Whitney and Russell do.

Rose Blankets, from 9 to 14 ft

Saddle do. all sizes

Red and white Flannels

Bombazines and Silks

Scarf, Shawls, &c.

Fur Capes and Bows

Superior Truss-Suits,

Calfskins and Gingshams

Bleached and brown Shirtings

Tickings and Plaids

Apron and Furniture Checks

SHOES AND BOOTS, Philadelphia, made

Fashionable BONNETS

and every variety of STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS, usually bought for this market.

Nov. 1st 1834—43—tf JOHN SHROCK.

CHEAP

SIGN PAINTING.

In the neatest manner, and as cheap as

any work of the kind in the country.

THE subscriber has removed his residence to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bruce

opposite Mess. Postelwhite and Brennan's,

where those who please to favor him with their

commands will be punctually attended to, in the neatest manner and on moderate terms.

JOHN JONES.

N. B. The person to whom I lent, some two or three years since, the first volume of the "Hand

maid in the Arts," will please return it. J. J.

BAGGINS SHIRTLESS for sale by J. J.

Lex. May 3d, 1834—17—tf

AN APP. ENTICE

OR TWO will be taken at this office, to learn

the Art of Pen-Manship. Boys from 14 to 16

years of age will be preferred, and they from the country.

Lexington, Sept. 13, 1833

COURT EXCHANGE

COFFEE HOUSE,

JORDAN'S ROW, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

THE public are respectfully informed, that

this establishment is now in complete operation,

and gentlemen can be furnished with private

Breakfasts, Dinners and Suppers, upon the shortest

notice, and with all the luxuries which the market

may afford. Preparations have been made to keep on hand an extensive supply of Fresh and

Pickled Oysters, during the approaching season. The Bar is stocked with the choicest Liquors, and

at all times, be supplied with McClellan's best Beer, &c. The proprietor intends to render neither

major expense to render establishment worthy of public patronage; and as his whole attention will be devoted to the business, he hopes a

continuation of their liberality.

A reading-room is attached, where will be kept on file, the different papers of the city, together with the Louisville Price Current, where merchants can have an opportunity of receiving such information as may be required. Several literary papers will shortly be added.

Oct. 1, 1834—39—tf

Metcalfe's Beer!!!

THE Subscriber receives regularly every week, at his Porter House, corner of Water & Main cross streets, the above article from Louisville. Its superiority, (for it is present brewed in the West, entitles it to a fair trial by the lovers of the wholesome beverage.

As good liquors as the city affords can be had always at the bar free from adulteration.

Families supplied with beer on the most reasonable terms, also, Baltimore Oysters by the keg or dozen low for cash.

HENRY McCURT.

Lex., Nov. 17, 1834—46—tf

LAW NOTICE.

R. W. HIGGINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

W. H. Higgins, and Woodford.

Office at his father's, at the late residence of Mrs. HART, East of the Jail.

Lexington, Ky. May 17, 1834—19—tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED

by Doct. John D. Cornell, to settle his

accounts in Kentucky. All persons indebted to said

Cornell are therefore requested to call immediately

and adjust their accounts, either by payment or note.

JOHN W. TRUMBULL.

Dec. 10—50—4s

FRESH MEDICINE!

JUST received, and for sale by

JOHN NORTON, a large assortment of Drugs, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Surgical Instruments, Glassware, Perfumery, &c. Cold pressed Castor

and Sweet Oils, Spits, Turpentine, Nitric, Sulphuric and Muriatic Acids, Seales and Weights, Lamps, English Calomels, best Oil. Alones, Pully

Scammony, Aloes and Gentian, African and Cayenne Pepper, Anniseed Oil, Smaltz of colors, Japan and Boot Varnish, &c. &c. comprising a general supply of every article in his line of business, all of which will be sold: low, as usual,

at his Drug and Chem. Cal. Store, South of the Court house, Main street Lexington Kentucky.

Dr. Pearson's Welch Tincture.

For Rheumatism, both chronic and inflammatory, stiffness of the joints, numbness, sprains, &c. Do Cough, Croup, for curing coughs, colic, asthma, consumption, &c.

German Eye-Water.

A certain cure for weak, sore and inflamed Eyes.

April 29, 1834—22—tf

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under

the firm of SHAW & ENNIS, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 17th inst. all persons having demands against us are requested to present the same; and persons indebted are requested to call and settle, by note or cash.

SHAW & ENNIS.

N. B. The business will be carried on at the same place by John R. Shaw, who feels thankful for past patronage and solicits a continuation.

J. R. SHAW.

N. B. Mr. Edwin C. Hickman is authorized to settle all accounts due the late firm.

Lexington, July 29, 1834—35—tf

WHITE & GOLD DINNER SETS.

A SPECTACULAR Dinner Set, just opened of White and Gold—the richest article in the State.

White and Gold Band Plates—Cup Plates.

Just received and for sale by

JAMES & BROTHER.

Sept. 17—50—tf

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT—No. 10.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,

SCOTT COUNTY KENTUCKY.

THE Winter Session of this Institution, will commence on the first Monday of November, and continue 21 weeks.

The course of studies is as full and as thorough as in any College in the Western country.

The full College course is divided into eight Semesters.

The complete English and Scientific course may be accomplished in six Semesters.

The Library, Philosophical Apparatus, Mathematical-Instruments, &c. &c. cannot be surpassed.

The course of Language is such as is generally pursued in our most distinguished Literary Institutions.

The course of Mathematics, differing materially from that which is adopted in most of our Western Colleges, it is deemed expedient to advert to the Text books used, that students coming from a distance, may not incur an useless expense in procuring works, not used here.

The course, is essentially the same as that pursued at the Military Academy, West-Point, viz: Euclid's Arithmetical and Algebra.

Legendre's Geometry (by Brewster), Plane and Spherical Analytical Trigonometry; Davies' Descriptive Geometry, Perspective Shades and Shadows, and Surveying; Spherical Projections; Navigation; Nautical Astronomy and Levelling (from the Cambridge course of Mathematics) Lacroix's Differential and Integral Calculus; Sguinzi's Civil Engineering, &c. &c. Natural Philosophy; and Herschel's Astronomy.

Expenses.—Board, Lodging, Washing, Fuel and Lights can be procured in private families for \$37.50 a Session.

Tuition.—Twenty dollars, payable in advance.

No Student, from a distance will be admitted on his own responsibility.

Oct. 12, 1834.—41—2m.

COLUMBUS

COFFEE HOUSE.

Main street, Lexington, opposite the Library.

GREEN L. PRYOR.

PROPRIETOR of the above REFECTORY.

PRYOR, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just completed a new arrangement of the entire Establishment, from the Culinary Department to the private Drawing Rooms of the visitors. This has been done at very considerable expense, and he depends upon a patronage from the public to sustain his efforts, which shall ever be directed towards the accommodation of his patrons. His Bar has been refurnished in a tasteful and neat style, and filled with Spirits, Wines, &c., the best our dealers import. Reputation allows that his Cookery is not surpassed (if equalled) in either East or West and for the purpose of continuing this opinion, he asks a call from the following: Eminent Dishes, STEAKS, TRIPE, OMOLETS, and every variety that our market or country affords, in the most speedy possible manner. He has just received a lot of SUPERIOR BLUE POINT OYSTERS.

His Eating Rooms are retired from the Sitting Room, and a Bottle of sparkling Champagne or Burgundy, may be enjoyed without the participation having to undergo the usual ordeal of every inquisitive eye. He feels now assured, that by his strict attention and individual superintendence, to please every gentleman who may seek enjoyment at the "Columbus Coffee House."

Lexington, Nov. 1st, 1834.—43—tf

EARTHENWARE.

A FULL assortment of EARTHENWARE,

A Pink, Purple, Brown and Light Blue, &c. &c. Edged and Common Ware, now in store. Storekeepers are informed our stock is extensive, and will be supplied on good terms. Housekeepers supplied as usual.

JAMES & BROTHER.

Sept. 17—39—tf

NEW GOODS.